(19) [Publication Office] Japanese Patent Office (JP) (19)【発行国】日本国特許庁 (JP) (12) [Kind of Document] Patent communique (B2) (12) 【公報權別】特許公報 (B2) (11) 【特許番号】第2621662号 (11) [Japanese Patent number] Second 62166 2 (24) 【登録日】平成9年(1997) 4月4日 (24) [Register day] Heisei 9 year (1997) April 4 day (45) 【発行日】平成9年(1997)6月18日 (45) [Publication Date] Heisei 9 year (1997) June 18 day (54) 【発明の名称】高白色度感熱記録材料の製造方法 (54) [Title of Invention] production method of high whiteness heat sensitive recording material (51) 【国際特許分類第6版】 (51) [International Patent Classification 6th Edition] B41M 5/26 B41M 5/26 [FI] [FI] B41M 5/18 B41M 5/18 101 0 10 1 C 111 【請求項の数】1 [Number of Claims] 1 【全頁数】6 [Number of Pages in Document] 6 (21) 【出願番号】特願平2-409320 (21) [Application Number] Patent application Hei 2 - 409320 (22) 【出願日】平成2年(1990) 12月28日 (22) [Application Date] Heisei 2 year (1990) December 28 day (65) [公開番号] 特開平4-270680 (65) [Publication Number] Japan Unexamined Patent Publication Hei 4-2706 80 (43) 【公開日】平成4年(1992) 9月28日 (43) [Publication Date of Unexamined Application] Heisei 4 year (1992) September 28 day (73) 【特許権者】 (73) < Patent Right Holder > 【識別番号】000122298 [Applicant Code] 000122298 【氏名又は名称】王子製紙株式会社 [Name] Oji Paper Co., Ltd. 【住所又は居所】東京都中央区銀座4丁目7番5号 [Address] Tokyo Chuo-ku Ginza 4 Chome 7- 5 (72) [Inventor] (72)【発明者】 【氏名】道川 浩平 [Name] Michikawa Kohei 【住所又は居所】東京都江東区東雲1丁目10番6号 王 [Address] The inside of Tokyo Koto-ku Shinonome 1 Chome 10-子製紙株式会社 商品研究所内 6 Oii Paper Co., Ltd. product research laboratory (72) 【発明者】 (72) [Inventor] 【氏名】森田 康義 [Name] Morita Yasuvoshi

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(56)【参考文献】

【文献】特開 昭61-92887 (JP. A)

【文献】特開 平2-92577 (JP, A)

(57) 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項 1】 架質的に無色の電子供与性条件制配 体を含む染料分散液と、前配発色性染料前配体と加熱下に 接触反応してこれを発色させる電子受管性酸色性化合物を 含む聴色剤分散液と含含む感熱配線器用患帯液を調製し、 の塗布液をシート状支持体の一裏面に変布を幾して感形 に対象を形成することを含む感熱配線材料の創造方法にお いて、前配染料分散液および誕色剤分散液の少なくとも一 方の分散操作において、800~2000の量を度、および75~ 65%の酸化度を有するポリビニルアルコールと、下配一般 式 (1):

[(£1]

【但し、上記(1)式において、R1 およびR2 は、それぞれ互いに独立に、一0H3 、一02H6 、一03H7、又は一0446 基を表し、R3 は、一(002H4) のH、一(003H6) 。 OH、又は一0H基を表し、R4 は、一(002H6) 。 OH、一(003H6) 。 OH、 OH (003H6) 。 OH (

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(56) < Cited Reference (s) >

[Reference] Japan Unexamined Patent Publication Sho 61-92887 (JP.A)

[Reference] Japan Unexamined Patent Publication Hei 2-92577 (JP.A)

(57) [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] In the actual, the contact reaction doing in the dye dispersion liquid which includes the electron-donating chromophoric dye precursor of the colorless and the aforementioned chromophoric dye precursor under heating. This the coloration the paint solution for the heat sensitive recording layer which includes the developer dispersion liquid which includes the electron-receiving developing compound which is done is manufactured. The coating drying this paint solution in one surface of the sheet support. In the production method of the heat sensitive recording material which includes the fact that the heat sensitive recording layer is formed. In the aforementioned dye dispersion liquid and at least the dispersion operation of the one of the developer dispersion liquid, the degree of polymerization of the 800 to 2000, and the poly vinyl alcohol and the below-mentioned general formula which possess the degree of saponification of the 75 to 95 % (1):

[Chemical Formula 1]

(However, with above-mentioned Formula (1), as for R1 and R2 each one mutually in independence, -CH3, -CH45, -C3H3 or -CH49 group displaying. As for R3, - (OC3H4), nOH, - (OC3H6), nOH. -OT -OH group displaying. As for R4, - (OC3H4) mOH. -OH group or, CH3 basis displaying. As for n,

し、そしてmは、1~10の整数を表す]で表される化合物 とを含有する水性分散媒を用いて、当該分散液に含まれる 固体粒子の平均粒径を0.7μm以下に調整することを特 敬とする高白色度感熟記録材料の製造方法。

[発明の詳細な説明]

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、高白色度感熱記録材料の 製造方法に関するものである。さらに詳しく述べるならば 、本発明は、白色度が高く、かつ記録感度の優れた感熱記 段材料を製造する方法に関するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】 感熱記録方式は、単に加熱するだけで発色 画像が得られ、またこの記録装置を比較的簡単にコンパク トなものにすることができるなどの利点を有し、この利点 が高く評価され、各種情報記録方式として広範囲に利用さ れている。

【〇〇〇3】特に近年、感熱記録方式を用いる感熱ファクシミリ、際熱プリンターの装置の改良が進み、従来は困難 とされていた高楽記録が可能となっている。このような機器の高速化に伴い、それに使用される密熱記録材料にも記録感じの一層の向上が要求され、これに関する多くの提案がなされている。

[0004] このような密熱記録材料としては、紙、プラスチックフィルム、又は合成紙などからなる支持体上に、 結着剤および熱発色性物質を主成分とする密熱記録層を、 単層として、又は複数層として形成したものが一般に使用 される。

[OOO5] このような構成を有する感熱配線材料の配線 密度向上のためには、従来1) 低離点線可離性物質の添加 2) 表面の平滑性の向上、および3) 発色成分の増量と どの工夫がなされてきたが、これらの手段はいずれも、感 熱記線層中の溶離成分のサーマル・ドへの付着を出す い甲泮審を起こすなどの欠点を有するものであった。 integer of 1 to 10 displaying. And as for the m, the integer of the 1 to 10 is displayed) with making use of the aqueous dispersion medium which contains with the compound which is displayed. It designates that the average particle diameter of the solid particle which is included in the this dispersion liquid is adjusted the 0.7 µm or less as feature, the production method of the high whiteness heat sensitive recording maternal.

[Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of Industrial Application] This invention is something regarding the production method of the high whiteness heat sensitive recording material. Furthermore you express in detail, if is, as for this invention, the degree of whiteness is high, it is something regarding the method which produces the heat sensitive recording material "where at the same time the recording sensitivity is superior.

[0002]

[Technological Background] As for heat sensitive recording method, it possesses the benefit that being able to obtain the coloration rinage, in addition it can just heat simply designate this recording equipment relatively simply as compact ones, this benefit is appraised highly, is utilized in the broad range as various information recording method.

[0003] Especially, recently, improvement of the equipment of the heat sensitive facsimile and the heat sensitive printer which use the heat sensitive recording method advances, as for the conventional the high speed recording which is made difficult has become possible. Attendant upon the acceleration of this kind of equipment, improvement of the more of the recording sensitivity is required by also the heat sensitive recording material which is used forthat, regards this many propositions have done.

[0004] As this kind of heat sensitive recording material. On the support which consists of the paper, the plastic film or the synthetic paper or the like, those which it formed with the heat sensitive recording layer which designates the adhesive and the thermally chromophoric substance as the main component as a unit layer or as the multiple layers are generally used.

[0005] for recording sensitivity improvement of the heat sensitive recording material which possesses this kind of constitution, The conventionally, 1) addition of the low melting point fissible substance and the 2) improvement of the smoothness of the surface, and the 3) you did the contrivance of the increasing in quantity of the coloration component or the like, but it was something which possesses the deficiency of where these means in each case, increase the deposition to the thermal head of the melt component in the heat sensitive recording layer cause the printing damage.

【0006】そこで、このような欠点を解消するために、 発色成分量を増量せずに配録器度を向上する手段として、 塩基性染料粒子の平均粒径を2.0 μm以下にすることが提 窓されている。(例えば特開昭57-47893号公観)。

[0007] 一般に熱発色成分の微粒子化 (特に平均粒径 0.7 μm以下)によって記録密度は飛躍的に向上するが、 しかし、分散物の色が無くなり、それを使用した記録紙の 台色度が極度に低下し、このため記録紙としての実用価値 を失うなどの不鄙を冬生する。

【〇〇〇8】このような発色成分の散粒子化による記録紙 の白色度低下を防ぐ方法として、分散温度を高めるという 提案もなされている (特開昭54-98233号公戦)が、しかし、 この方法には、分散物の凝集を誘発しやすいという欠点 があり実用的ではなかった。

【0010】上記のように、発色成分の散北千化による白色度低下、カレンダー処理での圧発色の起こる理由は下記のように考えられる。すなわち、発色性実料剤起体や電子受容性随色性化を物の分散液を翻製する際、最初数百μmの粒徭を有する粗粒子をサンドグラインダー、アトライタ・ボールミル又はコポーミル等の各種選択分散機により形成される被分散物の新しい界面は高い反応性を有しているため、感熱変料の調製の際に、発色性染料剤硬化と電子受容し、

[0006] Then, in order to remove this kind of deficiency, without increasing inquantity the coloration component quantity what designates the average particle diameter of the basic dye particle as the 2.0 µm or less recording the sensitivity as the means which improves, is proposed. (for example Japan Unexamined Patent Publication Shows 57-47693 number disclosure).

[0007] Generally the recording sensitivity improves rapidly with the making fine particles (Especially average particle diameter 0. 7 µm or less) of the thermal coloring component. But, the color of the dispersion becomes the black, inconvenience of the degree of whiteness of the recording paper which uses that decreases to the polaritye or the like, because of this loses the practical value as the recording paper is caused.

[0008] Also the proposition that has done, it raises the dispersed temperature, asthe method which prevents the degree of whiteness decrease of the recording paper with the making fine particles of this kind of coloration component, (Ispan Unexamined Patent Publication Shows 34-88253 number disclosure). But, there was a deficiency that in this method is easy to induce the coagulation of the dispersion and, it was not practical.

[0009] As the method other than also, description above, the method which addsthe amines in the coating liquid (Japan Unexamined Patent Publication Shows 48- 10 1943 number disclosure). The method which maintains the pH of the coating liquid at the alkali region (Japan Unexamined Patent Publication Showa 49-1114 I disclosure). The method which adds the basic inorganic pigment (Japan Unexamined Patent Publication Shows 49-9014 2 disclosure). And the method (Japan Examined Patent Publication Sho 58-3430 7 disclosure) or the like which adds the acetylene alcohol or the acetylene glycol is proposed. But, these method when the average particle diameter of the substance being dispersed becomes the fine particle of the 0.7 um or less excessively, are not effective in the degree of whiteness decrease prevention of the recording paper. With the kind of method which is expressed on also, description above, assuming, that it could improve to the certain extent, when it advanced the making fine particles of the coloration component, the pressure coloring generating the degree of whiteness of the recording paper in the calendering after the heat sensitive recording layer coating, there was a deficiency that the degree of whiteness decreases.

[0010] As description above, the reason where the pressure coloring with degree of whiteness decrease and the calendering due to the making fine particles of the coloration component happens is thought as description below. The occasion where the dispersion liquid of the namely, chromophoric dye precursor and the electron-receiving developing compound ismanufactured, the grinding it does in the particle diameter 1 µm or less first the coarse particle which possesses the particle diameter of the several hundred µm, of the sand grinder, the artirior with 顕色剤分散液とを混合すると、両者は互に反応して発色し、特に分散物の平均粒径を0.7 μm以下にするとその発色は激しくなり白色度を極度に低下させるのである。

【0011】又、感熱配録層塗布後これにカレンダー処理 を施すと、感熱配録層が圧力変形し、この際染料と騒色剤 の接触が起こり、特に徴粒子化が進んでいると、両者の粒 子の接触点の数が増加し、このために、圧発色が発生する

【〇〇12】このような問題点を解決するために、水溶性 高分子物質を分散波に添加し、粉砕鉤に執分散物に形成さ れた活性な界面を対策するという方法が提案されている(特別昭54-70056号公報、特公昭45-14038号公報、および特 開昭48-17344号公報)。

【0013】しかしこのような水溶性樹脂単独の添加のみではその効果が弱く、特に0.7 μm以下の平均粒径微粒子 化された発色成分粒子に対しては十分な反応抑制効果は認められない。

【0014】従来、このような水溶性樹脂として、ポリビニルアルコールが一般に使用されているが、使用されるポリビニルアルコールとしては、平均重合度500以下のものに限られていた。

[0015] すなわち、上記方法において、ボリビールアルコールの平均重合度が 500より大きくなると、分散液の粘度が増加し、かつ分散工程における微量千化の効率が落しく低下するためである。しかし、重合度 500以下のボリビールアルコールを用いると、上述のように、粉砕時に被く放散付に形成された活性な界面を封鎖する効果が十分でなく、特に発色成分粒子を平均粒径0.7 μm以下に微粒子化した場合、待ちれる密熱記録層のカレンダー処理による任と地質場合、待ちれる密熱記録層のカレンダー処理による任免は避け得ないものとなっていた。

various wet type dispersing machine of the ball mill or the Coball mill etc. The interface where the substance being dispersed which is formed by this grinding step is new, because it has possessed the high reactivity, when the case of manufacturing the heat sensitive paint, it mixes with the chromophonic dye precursor and the electron accepting developer dispersion liquid reacting each other for the coloration. Especially, when the average particle diameter of the dispersion is designated as the 0. 7 µm or less, the coloration becomes extreme, the degree of whiteness decreases to the polarity.

[0011] When after the also, heat sensitive recording layer coating, the calendering is administered to this, the heat sensitive recording layer does the pressure deformation. In this case contact of dye and developer happening. Especially, when the making fine particles is advanced, the quantity of contact point of the particle of the both increases, because of this, the pressure coloring occurs.

[0012] In order to solve this kind of problem, the water soluble polymer substance is added to the dispersion liquid. The method that is proposed, the capped chaim does the active interface which was formed to the substance being dispersed at the time of the grinding. (Japan Unexamined Patent Publication Shows 54-7005 6 disclosure, Japan Examined Patent Publication Shows 45-1403 9 disclosure, and Japan Unexamined Patent Publication Shows 48-17344 number disclosure).

[0013] But with only addition of this kind of water soluble resin alone the effect is weak, the sufficient reaction-supressing effect is not recognized the average particle diameter making fine particles of the especially 0.7 µm or less vis-a-vis the coloration component particle is done.

[0014] As the conventional and this kind of water soluble resin, the poly vinyl alcohol is used generally, but it was limited to those of the average degree of polymerization 50 0 or below as the poly vinyl alcohol is used.

[0015] In the namely, above-mentioned method, when the average degree of polymerization of the poly vinyl alcohol becomes larget than the 500, is because the efficiency of the making fine particles where the viscosity of the dispersion liquid increases at the same time in the dispersed step decreases considerably. But, when the poly vinyl alcohol of the degree of polymerization 50 0 or below is used, the above-mentioned way, the effect which the active interface which was formed to the substance being dispersed at the time of the grinding the capped chain is done not to be a fully. Especially when the making fine particles it does the coloration component particle in the gine particle diameter 0.7 µm or less , the pressure coloring due to the calendering of the heat sensitive recording layer which is obtained had become something which it can not be avoided.

[0016]

[0016]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】上述のように、従来の感 熱記録材料用盛布液の製造方法においては、発色成分粒子 を散粒子化するため分散操作を強化すると物に発色成分粒子 子の平均粒径を0.7μm以下にすると、得られる記録紙 の白色度の低下や、カレンダー処理における圧発色が発生 するという開始。おおった。本発明は、上版の問題点を解 消し、高い記録態度を有し、連続記録性に優れた高品質の 感熱記録材料を安定して製造し得る方法を提供しようとす まれのである。

[0017]

【鍵題を解決するための手段】本発明は、柴料分散液、および/又は随色剤分散液の調製の際に、800~2000の重合度、およびパラッ5%の機能に変を有するポリモルアルコールとともに特定のアセチレン性不飽和化合物を含む分散媒を使用することによって、前起問題点の解決に成功したものである。

【〇〇18】すなわち、本発明の高白色度感熱記録材料如 製造方法は、実質的に無色の電子供与性発色性染料和壓体 を含む染料分散波と、前記巻色性染料和膨化と加熱下に検 他反応してこれを発色させる電子受害性顕色性化含物を含 む顕色剤分散液とを含む感熱記録障用途布液を調製し、こ 改業布液をシート状支持体の一表面に塗布能像して感熱記 銭層を形成することを含む感熱記録材料の製造方法におい で、前部に繰引分散波および顕色剤分散波のかなくとも方 の分散操作において、800~2000の鎌合度、および75~95 90の飲化度を有するポリビニルアルコールと、下配一般式 (1)

[0019]

[(1:2)

【0020】〔但し、上記(1)式において、R1 および

Problems to be Solved by the Invention] Above-mentioned way, with production method of paint solution for conventional heat sensitive recording material. In order the making fine particles to do the coloration component particle, when the dispersion operation is strengthened, when the average particle diameter of the especially coloration component particle is designated as the 0.7 µm or less, there was a problem that the pressure coloring in the decrease and the calendering of the degree of whiteness of the recording paper which is obtained occurs. It is something which this invention, stabilizing the heat sensitive recording material of the high quality which is superior in the continuous recording property, tries will cancel the above-mentioned problem, will possess the high recording sensitivity, to offer the method which it can produce.

[0017]

[Means to Solve the Problems] This invention, the case of manufacturing the dye dispersion liquid, and the developer dispersion liquid, is something which succeeds in the solution of the aforementioned problem with the degree of polymerization of the 80 0 to 2000, and the poly vinyl alcohol which possesses the degree of sapomification of the 75 to 95 %, by using the dispersion medium which includes the specific acetylenicly unsaturated compound.

[0018] As for production method of high whiteness heat sensitive recording material of main invention of namely. In the actual sense, with the developer dispersion liquid which includes the electron-receiving developing compound which includes the dye dispersion liquid which includes the electrondonating chromophoric dye precursor of the colorless and the aforementioned chromophoric dye precursor and the contact reaction doing under heating, this the coloration is done it manufactures the paint solution for the heat sensitive recording layer. The coating drying this paint solution in one surface of the sheet support, in the production method of the heat sensitive recording material which includes the fact that it forms the heat sensitive recording layer. In the aforementioned dye dispersion liquid and at least the dispersion operation of the one of the developer dispersion liquid, the degree of polymerization of the 80 0 to 2000, and the poly vinyl alcohol and the belowmentioned general formula which possess the degree of saponification of the 75 to 95 % (1):

[0019]

[Chemical Formula 2]

[0020] (However, in the above-mentioned Formula (1), as for

R2 は、それぞれ互いに独立に、一0k9 、一0k9 、 - 0k4)、 アは一0k9基を数し、R2 は、 - (0024k) のは、 - (005 k) のを数を変し、 - (005 k) のを数を変し、 - (005 k) を含む、 - (005 k)

【○○21】本発明者らは、感熱能量材料の高態度化のために染料及び顕色剤を、それぞれの平均強値がの、フμm 以下になるまで微粒子化する場合に、それを使用して得られる配録紙に発生する白色度の低下や、カレンダー処理による正発色といった問題点を解決するため、分散媒中に含有させる水溶性高分イ料料にどのようなものを使用することが有効であるかについて鋭意研究を行なった。

【〇〇22】 その結果、重合度 800~2000、酸化度万~05 ※の高重合度がリビールアルコールを分散媒中に含有させ ることにより、分散液中に含まれる固体矩千の平均粒径を 0.7μm以下にかさくしても、記録紙の白色度低下及び カレンダーの型による圧発色を極めて有効が助止できることを見い出した。又、従来、このような新重合度のポリビ ニルアルコールを使用した場合、分散液の増築や分散効率 の低下といった問題点があったが、前起一般式(1)に示 される化合物を同時に添加することにより、これらの問題 点も解消できることを見い出した。

[0023]

【作用】 本発明方法に使用されるポリビニルアルコールと しては、無変性のものでも十分な効果が期待できるが、ブ テラール変性、スルボニル変性、又はカルボキシル変性したポリビニルアルコールを使用しても、白色度低下防止、 カレンダー処理による圧発色防止に対して同様の効果が得られる。

【〇〇24】本発明方法に用いられるポリビニルアルコールの重合度は 800~2000、鹸化度は75~95%である。 量合度が 800本海の場合、牧粒子化された染料あるいは騒色剤 検粒子の界面封鎖効果が不十分になり、固体粒子の平均粒径を0.7 mmにしたとき、白色度低下防止および圧発色

the R1 andthe R2, each one mutually in independence, the -CH3, -CH5, -CSH7, or the -C4H9 group displaying. As for R3, - (OC3H4) n.OH, -(OC3H4) n.OH, -(OC3H4) n.OH, -OH group displaying. As for R4, - (OC3H4) n.OH, -(OC3H6) n.OH, -OH group, or CH3 basis displaying. As for n, integer of 1 to 10 displaying. And the m is something which designates that the average particle diameter of the solid particle which is included in the this dispersion liquid the integer of the 1 to 10 sidsplayed with making use of the aqueous dispersion medium which contains with the compound which is displayed, is adjusted the 0.7 μm or less as feature.

[0021] As for this inventors, until because of the increasing sensitivity of the heat sensitive recording material, the dye and the developer, the respective average particle diameter becomes the 0.7 µm or less, the making fine particles when it does. Using that, in order to solve the problem such as the pressure coloring due to the decrease and the calendering of the degree of whiteness which occurs in the recording paper whichcam, concerning whether it is effective to use which faind of ones forthe water soluble polymer material which it contains in the dispersion medium, it did the dilibent research.

[0022] Making the average particle diameter of the solid particle which is included in the dispersion liquid the result , by containing the high degree of polymerization poly vinyl altohol of the degree of polymerization 80 0 to 2000 and the degree of sapontification 75 to 95 % in the dispersion medium , small in the 0.7 μm or less , it started to be to look at that quite it can prevent the pressure coloring due to the degree of Whiteness decrease and the calendering of the recording paper effectively. When the poly vinyl alcohol of the also, conventional and this kind of high degree of polymerization is used, there was problem such as the increased viscosity of the dispersion liquid and decrease of the dispersion efficiency , but started to be to look at that it can also remove these problem byadding the compound which is shown in the aforementioned general formula (1) to the same time .

[0023]

[Work or Operations of the Invention] You can expect the sufficient effect even with those of the unmodified as the poly vinyl alcohol which is used for this invention method. The butyral modification, the sulfonyl modification or using the poly vinyl alcohol which the carboxyl modification is done, you can obtain the similar effect vis-a-vis the pressure coloration prevention due to the degree of whiteness decrease prevention and the calendering.

[0024] As for the degree of polymerization of the poly vinyl alcohol which is used for this invention method as for the 80 0 to 2000 and the degree of saponification it is a 75 to 95 %. When the degree of polymerization is under the 80 0, the interface capped chain effect of the dye or the developer fine

防止に十分な効果が得られない。また、重合度が2000より 高い場合は、分散液の粘度が高くなりすぎ、微粒子化の効 率が低下し、更に、分散液の固形分濃度を高くできないな どの問題が発生するので好ましくない。

【0025】酸化度が75~95%の範囲外にある場合、分散 波の凝集や、微粒子化の効率の低下を生じ、好ましくない

【0026】本発明方法において、水性分散媒中に含まれるポリビニルアルコールの量は、被分散物、すなわち染料、あるいは顕色利の重量に対して1~50重量をであることが好ましく、より好ましくは2~30重量をである。又、一般式(1)で示されるアセテレン性不飽和化合物の添加量は、0.01~5重量%であることが好ましく、より好ましくは、0.01~1重量%である。

【〇〇27】 一般式(1)で示されるアセテレン性不飽和 化合物は、例えば2、4、7、9 - テトラメチルー・5 デシ ンー4、ア・ジオールのエチレンオキサイド付加物、およ び2、5 - ジメチルー3 - ヘキシンー2、5 - ジオールの エチレンオキサイド付加物などから選択することができる

【〇〇29】 (2) ジフェニルメタン系化合物、例えば4 、4′ービスージメチルアミノベンズヒドリンベンジルエ ーテル、Nーハロフェニルロイコオーラミン、およびNー 2、4、5ートリクロロフェニルロイコオーラミンなど:

【0030】(3) キサンテン系化合物、例えば、ローダミンB-アニリノラクタム、3-ジェチルアミノ-7-ジベンジルアミノフルオラン、3-ジェチルアミノ-7-ブ

particle which the making fine particles is done becomes insufficient. When designating the average particle diameter of the solid particle as the $0.7~\mu m$, you can not obtain the sufficient effect in the degree of whiteness decrease prevention or the pressure coloration prevention. In addition, when the degree of polymerization is higher than the 2000, the viscosity of the dispersion liquid becomes too high. The efficiency of the making fine particles decreases. Furthermore, because the problem of the or the like which cannot be made highgenerates the solid component concentration of the dispersion liquid, it is not desirable.

[0025] When the degree of saponification is outside the range of the 75 to 95%, it causes the coagulation of the dispersion liquid, and the decrease of the efficiency of the making fine particles is not desirable.

[0026] In this invention method, as for the quantity of the poly vimyl alcohol which is included in the aqueous dispersion medium. Vis-a-wis the weight of the substance being dispersed namely the dye or the developer, it is desirable to be a 1 to 50 weight %, it is a more preferably and a 2 to 30 weight %. As for the addition quantity of the acetylenicly unsaturated compound which is shown with the also, general formula (1), it is desirable to be a 0. 10 to 5 weight %, it is a micro-preferably, a 0.1 to 1 weight %.

[0027] To select from the ethylene oxide addition product of the for example 2,4,7,9- tetramethyl -5 crepe -4,7 -diol, and the ethylene oxide addition product or the like of the 2,5-di methyl-3- hexyne -2,5-diol its possible the acetylenticly unsaturated compound which is shown with the general formula (1).

[0028] If it is something which is used for the general pressure-sensitive recording paper and the heat sensitive recording paper act as the chromophoric dye precursor which is used for this invention method, especially it is notrestricted. If it increases the concrete example, the (1) triaryl methane compound, the for example 3,3-bis (p-di-methylamino phenyl) -5-di-methylamino phthalide (crystal violet lactone), the 3- (p-di-methylamino phenyl) -3- (2-phenyl indole -3-y4) phthalide, the 3-(p-di-methylamino phenyl) -3- (2-phenyl indole -3-y4) phthalide, the 3,3-bis - (9-ethyl carbazole -3-y4) indole -3-y4) of the methylamino phenylide, the 3-bis - (2-phenyl indole -3-y4)) -5-di-methylamino phthalide, the or the like:

[0029] (2) Diphenylmethane type compound, for example 4,4 - bis -di methylamino benzhydrin benzyl ether, N- halophenyl leuco auramine, and N-2,4,5- trichlorophenyl leuco auramine or the like:

[0030] (3) Xanthene compound, for example, Rhodamine B - anilinolactam, 3 -di ethyl amino -7 -di benzylamino fluoran, 3 -di ethyl amino -7- butyl amino fluoran and 3 -di ethyl amino -7- (2 -

【0031】(4) チアジン系化合物、例えば、ベンゾイルロイコメチレンブルー、およびpーニトロベンゾイルロイコメチレンブルーなど:

【0032】(5)スピロ系化合物、例えば、3-メチルースピロージナフトドラン、3-エチルースピロージナフトドラン、および カーメテルナフト・ラン、および 3-メチルナフトー (3-メトキシーペング)ースピロピラン などがあり、これらは、単独で、又は2種以上の混合物として用いられる。これらの塗料物駆体は、配録材料の用途及び希望する特性により適宜選択使用される。

【0033】本発明ア法に使用される脳色制としては、フェノール誘導体、男舎族カルボン酸誘導体が終ましく、特に、ビスフェノール類が注ましい。具体的には、フェノール類として、pーオウチルフェノール、pーtertープチルフェノール、pーフェニルンフェノール、1・1・ビス(pーヒドロキシフェニル)プロパン、2・2・ビス(pーヒドロキシフェニル)プロパン、1・1・ビス(pーヒドロキシフェニル)ペメタン、1・1・ビス(pーヒドロキシフェニル)へキサン、1・1・ビス(pーヒドロキシフェニル)へキサン、1・1・ビス(pーヒドロキンフェニル)へキサン、1・1・ビス(pーヒドロキンフェニル)へキサン、1・1・ビス(pーヒドロキンフェニル)へ2・エテルーへキサン、2・2・ビス(4・ヒドロキシー3、5・ジクロファニル)プロパン、およびジヒドロキシジフェルエニテルとどがおげられた

【0034】また秀書族カルボン酸誘導体としては、p-ヒドロキシ安息書版。p-ヒドロキシ安息書版エチル、p-ヒドロキシ安息書版プチル、3,5-ジーセャセモーブチルサリチル酸、および3,5-ジー $\alpha-$ メチルベンジルサリチル酸並びに、上記カルボン酸の多価金属塩などがあげられる

【0035】 染料及び顕色剤粒子の分散にあたってはボールミル、アトライター、サンドグラインダー等の粉砕機を用いる。

【〇〇36】得られた染料及び騒色剤の分散液は互に混合 され。これに所望に応じて無機顔料、ワックス類、高級脂 肪酸フミド、金属セッケン、増密剤さらに必要に応じ紫外 線吸収剤、酸化防止剤、又はラテックス系パインダーなど を加えて磨熱配録層用盤布液を調製する。 chioro anilino) fluoran, 3 di ethyl amino -6- methyl- 7- anilino fluoran, 3- piperidino -6- methyl- 7- anilino fluoran, 3- ethyl- tolyl amino -6- methyl- 7- anilino fluoran, 3- cyclohexyl - methylamino -6- methyl- 7- anilino fluoran and 3- di ethyl amino -6- chloro -7- (6- ethoxy ethyl) amino fluoran, 3- di ethyl amino -6- chloro -7- (y -chloro propyl) amino fluoran, 3- (N-ethyl N- isoamyl) -6- methyl- 7- phenyl amino fluoran, and 3- di buyl amino -6- methyl -7- amilino fluoran the like :

[0031] (4) Thiazine compound, for example, benzoyl leuco methylene blue, and p-nitrobenzoyl leuco methylene blue or the like:

[0032] (5) The spiro compound, the for example, the 3- methylspiro-di naphtho pyran, the 3- ethyl - spiro-di naphtho pyran, the 3- benzyl spiro-di naphtho pyran, and the 3- methyl naphtho -(3- methoxy- benzo) - spiro pyran, there is a or the like, these with the alone, are used or asthe mixture of the 2 kinds or more. These paint precursor appropriately are selected are used by the application of the recording material and the characteristic with is is desired.

[0033] The phenol derivative and the aromatic carboxylic acid derivative are desirable as the developer which is used forthis invention method, especially, the bisphenols is desirable.

Concretely, the p- cetyl phenol, the p- tert-buply phenol, the p-phenyl phenol and the 1,1- bis (p- hydroxyphenyl) propane, the 2,2- bis (p- hydroxyphenyl) propane, the 1,1- bis (p- hydroxyphenyl) pentane, the 1,1- bis (p- hydroxyphenyl) hexane, the 2,2- bis (p- hydroxyphenyl) hexane, the 2,2- bis (p- hydroxyphenyl) pentane, the 1,1- bis (p- hydroxyphenyl)) -2- ethyl - hexane, it can increase the 2,2- bis (p- hydroxy) -3,5- dichlorophenyl) propane, andthe dihydroxy biphenyl ether of the like as the phenols.

[0034] In addition you can list the polyvalent metal salt or the like of the p-hydroxybenzoic acid, the ethyl p-hydroxybenzoic acid, the ethyl p-hydroxybenzoicate, the butyl p-hydroxybenzoate, the 3,5-di- terr-butyl salicytic acid, and the 3,5-di-ac-methylbenzyl salicytic acid and the above-mentioned carboxylic acid as the aromatic carboxylic acid derivative.

[0035] The mill of the ball mill, the attritor and the sand grinder etc is used at the time of the dispersion of the dye and the developer particle.

[0035] The dispersion liquid of the dye and the developer which are obtained is mixed each other. According to desire the paint solution for the heat sensitive recording layer is manufactured in this including the ultraviolet absorber, the antioxidant or the latex binder or the like the inorganic pigment, the waxes, the higher farty acid amide, the metal soap

【○○37】上配の添加剤は、分散装置の際に加えても何ら差しつかえない。塗布液はシート状支持体の一表面上に3~8g/m²(乾燥重量)となるように塗布され、常により乾燥され、それによって感熱配鉄層が形成される。

[0038] 感熱配録層中に含まれるワックス類としては、バラフインワックス、カルナバロウワックス、マイクロ ウリスタリンワックス、ボリエチレンワックスの他、高級 脂肪酸アミド(例えば、ステアリン酸アミド)、エチレン ビスステアロアミド、および高級脂肪酸エステル等があげられる。

【0039】金属石ケンとしては、高級脂肪酸多価金属塩 即ち、ステアリン酸亜鉛、ステアリン酸ブルミニウム、ス テアリン酸カルシウム、およびオレイン酸亜鉛等があげら れる。

【〇〇4〇】無機顔料としては、カオリン、焼成カオリン タルク、ろう石、ケイソウ土、炭酸カルシウム、水酸化ア ルミニウム、水酸化マグネシウム、マグネシウム、酸化チ タン、および炭酸バリウム、があげられる。

【0041】増密制としては、pーペンジルビフェール、 ジベンジルテレフタレート、1ーヒドロキシーニーナフト 工酸フェニル、シュウ酸ジペンジル、アジビン酸ジー。-クロルベンジル、1、2ージ(3ーメチルフェノキシ)エ タン、およびシュウ酸ジーpークロルベンジルなどがあげ られる。

[0042] 感熱配録層を形成する方法としては、エアーナイフ法、ブレード法、グラビア法、ロールコーター法、スプレー法、ディップ法、バー法、エクストルージョン法などの公知塗布方法のいづれも利用可能である。

【〇〇43】本発明方法において感熱記録材料の支持体材料には格別の限定はない。例えば、紙、合成繊維紙、合成 機能フィルム等を適宜使用することができる。一般には紙 を用いることが好ましい。

[0044]

【実施例】実施例によって本発明をさらに説明する。

【〇〇45】実施例1(イ)下記の工程により感熱紀録層 形成用塗布液を調製した。

染料前駆体分散液の調製

and the sensitizer, furthermore according to need.

[0037] The above-mentioned additive what does not become inconvenient in addition to the case of the dispersion equipment. The paint solution is done, in order the 3 to 8g/m² (dired weight) with to become on one surface of the sheet support, the coating is dried by the conventional method, the heat sensitive recording layer is formed with that.

[0038] Other than the paraffin wax, the carnauba wax wax, the microcrystalline wax and the polyethylene wax, the higher fatty acid amide (for example and stearic acid amide), you can list the thylene bis stearamide, and the higher fatty acid ester etc as the waxes which is included in the heat sensitive recording layer.

[0039] As the metal soap, you can list the higher fatty acid polyvalent metal salt namely the zinc stearate, the aluminum stearate, the calcium stearate, and the zinc oleate etc.

[0040] As the inorganic pigment, the kaolin, the calcined kaolin tale, the pyrophyllite, the distornaceous earth, the calcium carbonate, the aluminum hydroxide, the magnesium hydroxide, the magnesium, the titanium dioxide, and the barium carbonate, is listed.

[0041] As the sensitizer, you can list the p-benzyl biphenyl, the dibenzyl terephthalate, the phenyl 1-hydroxy-2-naphthoate, the dibenzyl oxalate, the di-o-chlorobenzyl adapate, the 1,2-di (3-methyl phenoxy) ethane, and the di-p-chlorobenzyl oxalate or the like.

[0042] As the method which forms the heat sensitive recording layer. In each case of the public knowledge costing method of the air Suife method, the blade method, the gravure method, the roll coating method, the spray method, the dip method, the bar method and the extrusion method or the like it is utilization possible.

[0043] There is not extraordinary limitation in the support material of the heat sensitive recording material inthis invention method. It can use the for example, the paper, the synthetic fiber paper and the synthetic resin film etc appropriately. Generally it is desirable to use the paper.

[0044]

[Working Example(s)] This invention furthermore is explained with the Working Example.

[0045] The heat sensitive recording layer forming paint solution was manufactured with the Working Example 1 (a) belowmentioned step.

(i). Manufacturing the dve precursor dispersion liquid

JP 02621662 成 quantitative (parts by 分 component 量(重量部) weight) 3 - (N-IF N-N- (YP S N F S) -3- (N- ethyl -N- isoamyl amino -6-メチルーフーアニリノフルオラン 6- methyl- 7- anilino fluoran ポリビニルアルコール10%液 Poly vinyl alcohol 10 % liquid 10 10 (重合度1000、酸化度90%) (degree of polymerization 10 00 and degree of saponification 90 オルフィンY(商標、一般式(1)において The Olefin Y (in the trademark and general formula (1) the R1 . R2 = CH3. R3 . R4 = OH R1 .R2 = CH3.R3 .R4 = OH の化合物、日信化学工業(株)製 compound and Nisshin Chemical industry Ltd. make 70 zk Water 上記組成物を維型サンドミル(五十嵐機械製造社製サンド The above-mentioned composition is loaded in the vertical type グラインダー) に装入し、これに分散メディアとして直径 sand mill (Igarashi Kikai production supplied sand grinder), To 1.2 mmのガラスピーズを用いて分散微細化操作を30分間施 this the 30-minute it administered the dispersing and し、それに引続き、上記組成物を構型サンドミル(五十嵐 communition operation making use of the glass beads of the 機械製造社製ウルトラビスミル) に装入し、これに分散メ diameter 1.2 mm as the dispersing medium, continued to that, ディアとして直径0.6 mmのガラスピーズを用いて分散微細 loaded the above-mentioned composition in the horizontal type 化操作を30分間施して、染料前駆体の平均粒径を表1に記 sand mill (Igarashi Kikai production supplied ultra bis mill), to 載の値に調整した。 this the 30-minute it administered the dispersing and communition operation making use of the glass beads of the diameter 0.6 mm as the dispersing medium, it adjusted the average particle diameter of the dye precursor the value which is stated in the Table 1. 【0046】 顕色剤分散液の調製 [0046] (ii) . Manufacturing the developer dispersion liquid quantitative (parts by 最 (重量部) weight) 2, 2-ビス (p-ヒドロキシフェニル) 2,2- bis (p-hydroxyphenyl) 10 10 プロパン Propane p ーベンジルビフェニル P- benzyl biphenyl 10

%) オルフィンY (頭標) Olefin Y (trademark) 0.05

Poly vinyl alcohol 10 % liquid

(Degree of polymerization 10 00 and degree of saponification 90

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ポリビニルアルコール10%液

(重合度1000、酸化度90%)

10

10

0.05

整1.た。

上記組成物を、前記染料前駆体分散物の調製方法と同じ方法により分散し、顕色剤の平均粒径を表1に記載の値に調

【0047】 感除記録層塗布液の調製上記染料前駆体分 散液40部、および飯色剤分散液 180部に、炭酸カルシュウ ム40部、30%パラフィン分散液20部、10%ポリビニルアル

コール水溶液 180部を混合し、横律して塗布液を調製した

【0048】(0) 感熱記録層の形成前記渡布液を 50_8 / m^2 の原紙の片面上に、乾燥後の遮布量が $1,5_8$ / m^2 となるよう定番巾、乾燥して窓熱発色層をお成し、その後これにカレンダー処理を施して感熱記録紙を製造した。カレンダー処理輸体での自色度の変化をブルーフィルターを用いてハンター自色度計で測定をした。

【〇〇49】 梟料前駆体分散液および顔色剤分散液中の分散粒子の粒径の測定には、大塚電子社製LP4-3000/3100を用いた。又配線極度は日本電気(林)製高速ファクシミリ:ネファックスもで画像電子学会の標準チャート No. 2を用いて印字し、その部の発色濃度をマクベス速度計和0-914で測定し、窓熱記録紙の記録感度を代表する値とした。これらテストの極果を表 11元す。

【0050】寒施例2実施例1と同じ操作を行なった。但 し、染料前堅体分散液、および騒色剤分散液を調製するに 当たって、オルフィンYを添加するかわりに、アセチレノ ールELを用いた。

【0051】 アセテレノールEL(簡構)は一般式(1)において、R1,R6=CH $_0$ 、R $_2$,R5=CH $_0$ 、R $_3$ = (002Hd $_1$ OH, R $_4$ = (002Hd $_2$ OH, R $_1$ = 1 -3、m=1 ~ 3、m=1 (4) である。

【0052】粒子の平均粒径およびテスト結果を表1に示す。

【0053】実施例3実施例1と同じ操作を行なった。但 し分散操作に用いたオレフィンYの代りに、アセチレノー ルEHを用いた。アセチレノールEH(商標)は一般式(Water

70

The above-mentioned composition, it dispersed due to the same method, as the preparation method of the aforementioned dye precursor dispersion the it adjusted the average particle diameter of the developer value which is stated in the Table 1.

[0047] (iii) It mixed the calcium carbonate 4 0 part, the 30 % paraffin-dispersed liquid 2 0 part and the 10 % poly vinyl alcohol aqueous solution 1 80 section to themanufacturing abovementioned dye precursor dispersion liquid 4 0 part, and the developer dispersion liquid 16 0 part of the heat sensitive recording layer paint solution, agitated and manufactured the paint solution.

[0048] (b) The formation aforementioned paint solution of the heat sensitive recording layer is done in order to become the 7.5 g/m² on the one surface of the raw paper of the Sog/m², for the coating amount after drying, the coating. Drying, it forms the heat sensitive coloration layer. After that administering the calendering to this, it produced the heat sensitive recording paper. It measured with the calendering before and after with the Hunter whiteness meter change of the degree of whiteness makinguse of the blue filter.

[0049] The Csuka Denshi supplied LPA-3000/3 10 0 was used to measurement of the particle diameter of the dispersed particle in the dye precursor dispersion liquid and the developer dispersion liquid. In addition the printing it did the recording sensitivity with the Japan electricity Ltd. make high speed facsimile: Nefax 6making use of the standard chart No.2 of the Gazo Denshi Gakkai, at that case it measured the coloration concentration with the MacBeth densitioneter RD-914, it made the value which represents the recording sensitivity of the heat sensitive recording paper. The result of these test is shown in the Table 1.

[0050] It operated similarly as the Working Example 2 Working Example 1. However, when the dye precursor dispersion liquid, and the developer dispersion liquid are manufactured, the Acetylenol EL was used for the change which adds the Olefin Y.

[0051] As for the Acetylencl El. (trademark) in the general formula (1), the R₁, R6=CH₃, the R₂, R5=C₄H₉ and the R₃ = (OC2H₄) nOH, the R₄ = (OC2H₄) mOH, the n=1 to 3 and the m=1 to 3, however, it is a compound (Kawaken Fine Chemicals Co., Ltd. mask) of the n+m=1

[0052] The average particle diameter and the test result of the particle are shown in the Table 1.

[0053] It operated similarly as the Working Example 3 Working Example 1. However the Acetylenol EH was used in place of the olefin Y which is used for the dispersion operation. As for the

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1) において、R₁、R6=CH₃、R₂、R5=CaH₃、R 3= (0C2Ha)a OH, R₄= (0C2Ha)a OH, n=1~9、m =1~9、但し、n+m=10の化合物 (川研ファインケミ カル (株) 製) である。

【0054】粒子の平均粒径およびテスト結果を表1に示す。

【0055】比較例1実施例1と同じ操作を行なった。但 し、染料前駆体分散液、および酸色剤分散液を調製するに 当たってオルフィンYを添加しなかった。粒子の平均粒径 およびテスト結果を表1に示す。

【0056】比較例2

実施例1と同じ操作を行なった。但し、染料前駆体分散液 、および顔色剤分散液を調製するに当たって使用したポリ ビニルアルコールの兼合度は300であった。

【OO57】粒子の平均粒径およびテスト結果を表1に示す。

【0058】比較例3実施例1と同じ操作を行なった。但 し、染料前駆体分散液、および騒色剤分散液を調製するに 当たり、前記重合度1000のポリビニルアルコールを使用し なかった。

【0059】粒子の平均粒径およびテスト結果を表1に示す。

[0060]

【表1】

Acetylenol EH (trademark) in the general formula (1), the R_1 , R_6 =CH₃, the R_2 , R_5 =C₄H₉ and the R_3 = (OC₂H₄) n OH, the R_4 = (OC₂H₄) m OH, the n=1 to 9 and the m=1 to 9, however, it is a compound (Kawaken Fine Chemicals Co., Ltd. make) of the n+ m=1 in

[0054] The average particle diameter and the test result of the particle are shown in the Table 1.

[0055] It operated similarly as the Comparative Example 1 Working Example 1. However, when the dye precursor dispersion liquid, and the developer dispersion liquid are manufactured, the Olefin Y wasnot added. The average particle diameter and the test result of the particle are shown in the Table 1.

[0056] Comparative Example 2

It operated similarly as the Working Example 1. However, when the dye precursor dispersion liquid, and the developer dispersion liquid are manufactured, the degree of polymerization of the poly vinyl alcohol which is used was the 300.

[0057] The average particle diameter and the test result of the particle are shown in the Table 1.

[0058] If operated similarly as the Comparative Example 3 Working Example 1. However, when the dye precursor dispersion liquid, and the developer dispersion liquid are manufactured, the poly vinyl alcohol of the aforementioned degree of polymerization 10 00 was not used.

[0059] The average particle diameter and the test result of the particle are shown in the Table 1.

[0060]

[Table 1]

Γ	平均粒径		Ł (μm)	— 殷 式 (1)の アセチレ ン性化合 物の育無	ポリピニル		分散液の粘度 (*) (CPS)			白色度	
		染 料 前駆体			重合度	ョール 静化度 (%)	築 料 前駆体	顕色刺	感度	スーパー カレンダ 一処理前	スーパー カレンダ 一処理後
実	1	0.45	0.48	有り	1000	90	310	250	1.35	84	82
施	2	0.50	0.55	有り	1000	. 90	380	230	1.30	83	81
94	3	0.49	0.54	有り	1000	90	360	290	1.34	83	82
比	1	0.93	1.02	無し	1000	90	820	600	1.15	79	77
較	2	0.50	0.51	有り	300	_	250	190	1.32	83	76
91	3	0.77	0.82	有り	無	L	. 700	950	1.20	78	72

(註(*)……固形分濃度50重量%のときの粘度)

[0061]

[0061]

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[Effects of the Invention] With this invention method, it became possible to achieve the making fine particles to the average particle diameter 0.7 µm or less of the dye precursor and the developer, to the decrease none of the degree of whiteness. The result, it is superior in the recording ensitivity, it is possible to produce the efficiency well heat sensitive recording material of the high quality where at the same time the degree of whiteness is high.